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## **Report Name:** Grain and Feed Update

**Country:** China - People's Republic of

**Post:** Beijing

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

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### **Report Highlights:**

China's overall feed production is projected to rise through the end of calendar year 2022. Corn production in MY 2021/22 is adjusted to 272.6 million metric tons (MMT), up 11.9 MMT from last year owing to higher planting area despite slightly lower yields. At the same time, corn and sorghum imports are expected to remain at near record levels despite China's tariff rate quotas (TRQ) remaining unchanged. Post's sorghum imports are estimated higher in MY 2021/22 due to price advantages and China's recent buying spree. While corn prices have softened leading some feed mills to return to more corn in their rations with less wheat and rice, southern feed mills report difficulty sourcing adequate volumes of sufficient quality corn and continue to mix alternative grains.

**Note:** The January 2022 Update compares estimates for marketing years 2019/20, 2020/21, and 2021/22. FAS China projections do not represent official USDA forecasts.<sup>1</sup>

## POLICY

### Published Tariff Rate Quotas Amounts for Grains Remain Unchanged

On September 30, NDRC issued the 2022 [Detailed Rules for Application and Allocation of Import Tariff Rate Quotas \(TRQ\) for Grains](#). In the 2022 published version the TRQ amounts for wheat, corn, and rice remain unchanged. On November 17, NDRC published the [information regarding the companies that have applied 2022 grain import TRQ](#) for public information.

### Expiry Review on U.S.-Origin Distillers Dried Grains with or without Solubles (DDGS) Antidumping (AD) and Countervailing Duties (CVD) Measures Commences

On January 11, 2022, China announced it would review the expiration of AD/CVD measures on U.S. DDGS which were set to expire on January 12, 2022. The review will take approximately one year, and the AD/CVD rates will remain in place during this time. China’s January to November 2021 DDGS imports rose 64.5 percent from the same period the previous year to reach 261,460 metric tons (MT). Nearly all these imports originated in the United States. Despite the year-on-year rise in China's DDGS imports over January-November, current levels trended below January-November 2017 and January-November 2015 levels of 390,790 MT and 6.82 MMT, respectively. China had been the largest buyer of US DDGS, with imports for 2015 totaling 6.82 MMT. Please see FAS China GAIN report “[Expiry Review Initiated on AD and CVD for United States Origin DDGS](#)” for additional background information.

### MY 2021/22 Grain Production Estimates Published

On December 6, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) published MY 2021/22 estimates for grain production. According to the NBS information, China’s grain production reached a new record of 68.3 billion MT in 2021 a price driven increase in corn area was partly offset by below trend yields.

**Table 1. China: MY 2021/22 Grain Acreage, Production, and Yield**

	<b>Acreage (Million Hectares)</b>	<b>Change from MY2020/21</b>	<b>Total production (Million Tons)</b>	<b>Change from MY2020/21</b>	<b>Yield (Ton/ Hectare)</b>	<b>Change from MY2020/21</b>
<b>All Grains</b>	117.632	0.7%	682.85	2.0%	5.805	1.2%
<b>Rice</b>	29.921	-0.5%	212.84	0.5%	7.113	0.98%
<b>Wheat</b>	23.568	0.8%	136.95	2.0%	5.811	1.2%
<b>Corn</b>	43.324	4.99%	272.55	4.6%	6.291	-0.4%

Source: China National Statistics Bureau

<sup>1</sup> The global Trade Year (TY) for grains is as follows: Corn, Sorghum, and Barley (October – September), for example, TY 2021/22 represents imports or exports from October 2021 to September 2022; Wheat TY 2020/21 is July 2021 through June 2022; Rice TY 2021/22 is January 2022 through December 2022). Marketing Year (MY) is determined by (1) Country and (2) Commodity.

## Feed Grains

Overall feed production is projected to continue to rise slightly through the end of 2022. According to data from China's feed industry association, November swine feed production increased 4.6 percent month-over-month and 12.9 percent year-over-year (yoy). November poultry feed production declined 8.3 percent from the previous year.

**Table 2. China: Industry Feed Production for January to November 2021**

	Swine	Layers	Broiler	Aquaculture	Ruminants	Total
<b>Production in November (in MMT)</b>	11.41	2.65	7.29	1.44	1.42	24.57
<b>Year-on-Year Increase (percent)</b>	12.9	-3.6	-8.3	22.6	5	3.7
<b>Month-on-Month Increase (percent)</b>	4.6	1.5	-5.5	-38.1	9.7	-2.5
<b>Production (in MMT) January-November</b>	117.4	28.85	81.95	23.44	13.11	268.17
<b>Year-on-Year Increase (percent)</b>	44.9	-9.2	-5.9	14	11.4	13.8

Source: China Feed Industry Association

## Corn

**Corn production** in MY 2021/22 is adjusted to 272.6 MMT, up 4.6 percent or 11.9 MMT from last year owing to 5 percent higher planting area despite slightly lower yields, as flooding in the Huang-Huai-Hai River in the North China Plain (NCP) area hit crops. This output increase is lower than the industry expected increase this year of 15-20 MMT.

Total fall grain output in the key grain producing province of Henan was 27.41 MMT, down by 10.8 percent or 3.3 MMT. Corn production was down by 12.4 percent or 2.9 MMT. While China's top corn producing province of Heilongjiang's production is estimated by 19 percent in MY 2021/22, up by 6.9 MMT to 43.26 MMT.

Both Northeast and NCP new crop corn saw high mold and vomitoxin rates. As NCP corn suffered lower production and quality due to bad floods this summer, many feed mills found the vomitoxin problem was no better than last year. Although the high toxin rates may be attributed to poor storage conditions at the farm level, the industry believes the delayed harvest triggered higher toxin rates. Therefore, South China feed mills have sought imported corn when possible.

The forecast for MY 2021/22 **feed corn and residual use** is 211 MMT, 15 MMT more than FAS China's MY 2020/21 estimate, as feed mills switch back to corn rations. The corn-wheat price differential has returned to previous levels with corn prices now \$11-17 (70-110 RMB) per ton cheaper than wheat in South China and NCP, compared with \$13-16 (85-100 RMB) per ton more expensive than the same time last year. Many feed mills across much of the country have reportedly stopped

substituting wheat. However, feed mills in the southwest and NCP areas are still working through the wheat inventory they previously procured.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, corn prices remained at high levels despite the officially reported bumper harvest as the late harvest and early winter weather conditions prevented Northeast farmers from transporting their grain out of the region. Meanwhile, NCP farmers were busy with delayed wheat planting and sun-drying corn with a high moisture rate. In addition, since late October 2021, transportation capacity was allocated to move coal to resolve nationwide energy shortages. Trade sources report the tight supply in the NCP and South may be alleviated by the end of January as farmers expedite selling their corn as they are eager to hold cash in advance of the upcoming Spring Festival holiday.

On December 10, the China Grain Reserves Corporation (also known as Sinograin) launched its first round of Ukrainian corn auctions targeted for five large feed mills at the price of \$422 (2,700 RMB) per ton in nine provinces in order to resolve the shortage of low toxin corn. The total volume of corn offered was 230,000 MT although the rumored amount before auction was 500,000-700,000 MT. The final prices sold to mills averaged at \$431 (2,760 RMB) per ton.

Post estimates MY 2021/22 corn demand for **industrial use** to remain weak. October, November and December corn deep processing operational rates stayed at 61 percent, 66 percent and 70 percent respectively, down by 5 percent, 5 percent and 1 percent yoy. Fourth quarter 2021 ethanol operation rates fluctuated at below 40 percent, down by 4-9 percent yoy. In October, a Heilongjiang-based grain company announced it offered a total of 40,626 MT of 2016, 2018, 2019 and 2020 corn at an “invitational bidding auction of corn for fuel ethanol use only”.

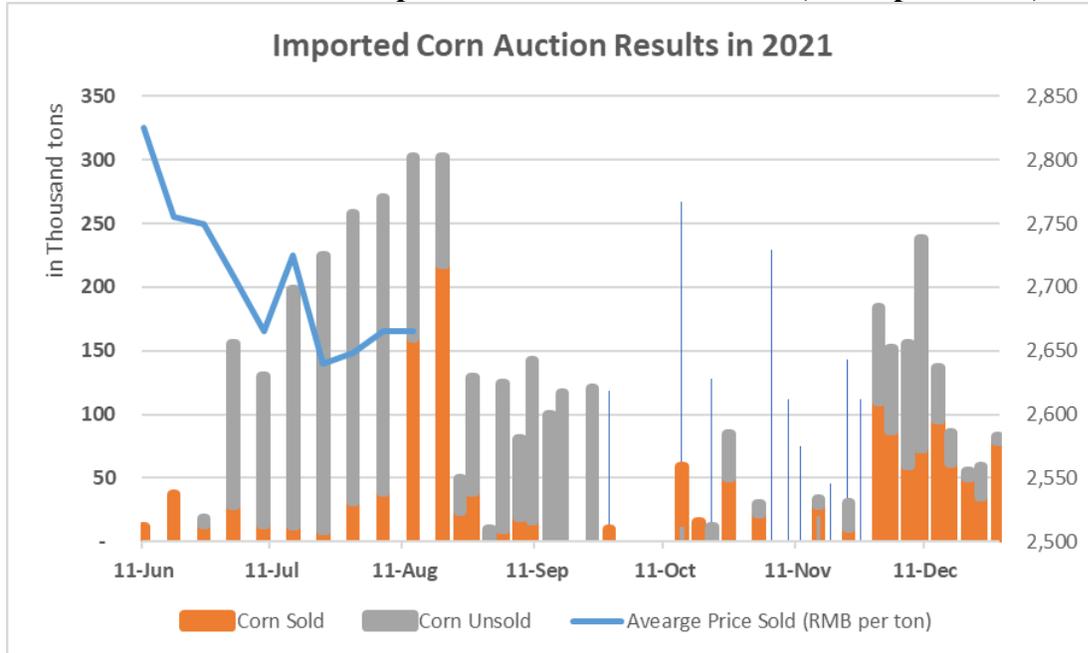
Post’s MY 2021/22 **corn import** estimate is 20 MMT, 6 MMTs below USDA’s official estimate. FAS China expects local corn prices to eventually decline from last year’s high, stock building to moderate, and demand to soften as imported corn stocks finally enter the market.

Although USDA’s Export Sales Report indicates that China has committed to buying 12.3 MMT of U.S. corn for MY 2021/22, by the end of calendar year 2021, 80 percent has yet to be shipped. Instead, the shipping schedule shows China turned to Ukrainian corn in the fourth quarter of 2021. China bought 8-10 boats of Ukrainian-origin corn, equaling to 480,000-600,000 MT, at \$330-335 per ton (2,400 RMB) per ton delivered with duties paid. These purchases are expected to arrive in China in the first quarter of 2022 and traders estimate Ukraine could ship 5 MMT of corn to China from what is expected to be a record 2021 Ukrainian crop. While Chinese purchases of Ukrainian corn are on the rise, in the fourth quarter of 2021, China only bought 4-5 new boats of U.S. corn (approximately 400,000 MT), for April-May 2022 delivery. The anticipated delivery would be in Guangdong, Shandong, and Zhejiang ports. Trade contacts report that some of this corn could still enter through free trade zones where it is ground into corn powder, mixed with other ingredients, and enters the domestic Chinese market as feed outside the TRQ, despite recent government crackdowns to prevent the practice. Contacts have shared that China reportedly has up to 10 MMT of potential processing capacity for corn through this route, with much of this capacity in Shandong province.

From June through December 2021, based on the incomplete data available, Sinograin offered approximately 5 MMT of imported corn for sale and sold around 2 MMT in 55 auctions. The corn on

offer went mostly unsold at first due to strong substitution for wheat and high auction prices. However, starting in October, the number of auctions increased, and sales rates climbed as local corn supply and quality were below expectation.

**Chart 1. China: 2021 Imported Corn Auction Results (Incomplete Data)**



**NOTE: Sinograin stopped providing corn auction price data after August 13, 2021**

MY 2021/22 corn **ending stocks** are forecast at 214.2 MMT. Recently, Chinese government think tanks have called for more grain reserve capacity as a buffer to contributing to inflation spreading across the globe.

### Sorghum and Barley

As corn supply, quality, and prices failed to meet expectations, feed mill efforts to seek alternative imports greatly increased in December, when the buying period for Spring Festival normally begins. According to industry sources, Chinese buyers have sought quotes for Black Sea barley, Argentine and U.S. sorghum, French and Australian wheat, and already purchased 20 MMT of grain, including 12 MMT U.S. corn and sorghum recently. Imported within-rate TRQ corn currently offers the best price at Guangdong ports for those able to obtain quota. Imported sorghum and barley are currently the best alternative feed grains at \$391 (RMB 2,500) per ton.

**Sorghum feed and residual use** for MY 2021/22 is estimated at 10 MMT, 0.8 MMT higher than Post’s September estimate, as current sorghum prices at ports are quoted at \$375-\$406 (RMB 2,400-2,600) per ton, regaining its previous price advantage over other corn substitutes. **FSI sorghum consumption** is estimated at 3.1 MMT, 0.1 MMT higher than the USDA estimate due to increased liquor production. The China Liquor Industry Association reported liquor production in the first eleven months increased by 5.41 percent yoy.

**Table 3. China: Imported Coarse Grain and Substitute Prices  
in Guangdong (Unit: RMB / Ton)**

<b>Grains</b>	<b>Early 2022 Arrival</b>
Local Corn (spot)	2,830
Imported U.S. Corn	2,500
Imported Ukraine Corn	2,400-2,450
Imported U.S. Sorghum	2,800
Imported Sorghum	2,400-2,600
Imported Barley	2,650
Imported U.S. DDGs (without AD/CVD)	2,380
Indian Broken Rice (Out-of-quota)	2,800
Imported Australian Wheat	2,600

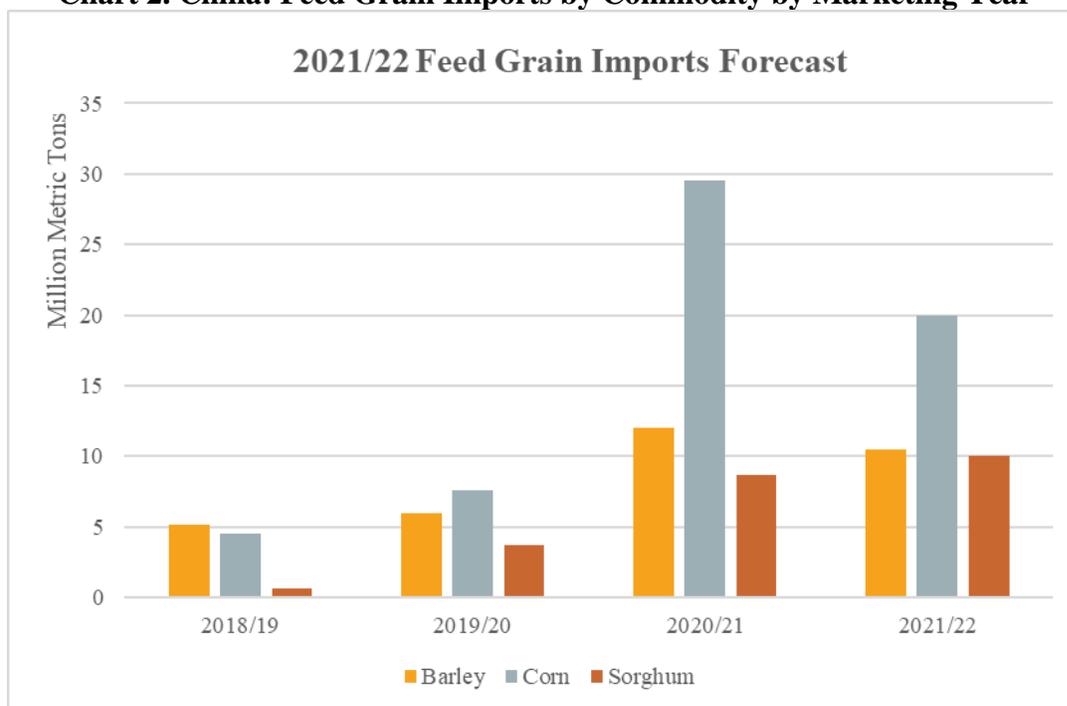
Exchange Rate as of January 25, 2022- \$1=6.34 RMB

**Sorghum imports** for MY 2021/22 are forecast at 10 MMT, 1 MMT higher than Post’s September estimate due to price advantages. China has to date committed to buying 4 MMT of U.S. sorghum for MY 2021/22. Local sorghum prices have followed the rise in prices along with wheat and corn, increasing by more than \$156 (RMB1,000) per ton from November to January. Common local sorghum prices are around \$625-1,031 (RMB 4,000-6,600) per ton. In addition to reduced planting area and price increases of other grains, an increase in liquor prices has contributed to higher sorghum prices.

**FSI barley consumption** is estimated at 4.4 MMT, 0.1 MMT higher than the USDA estimate. China Liquor Industry Association reported China’s beer production increased by 5.2 percent yoy in the first 11 months of 2021. **Barley imports** are estimated at 10.1 MMT, 2 MMT lower than MY 2020/21. Chinese buyers reportedly procured close to 1 MMT of European barley in the last week of November alone, accounting for 90 percent of the total E.U. weekly exports. Four vessels of French barley and up to 10 cargoes of Ukrainian barley were also booked for shipment in July-August 2022. Chinese buyers also purchased 235 metric tons of U.S. barley in October, a jump from last year’s 39 metric tons in the same month. At \$414 (RMB 2,650) per ton prices, imported barley has lost its price advantage over sorghum and corn. However, unlike sorghum where the U.S. is nearly the sole supplier, barley is a highly competitive product with many different countries exporting to China. Barley prices are expected to return to be competitive with sorghum soon.

At a major international shipping conference in November 2021, a prominent Chinese grain and oilseed industry executive said that soybean and grain imports will continue to increase each year over the next 5-10 years. At the same event, another of China’s renowned agricultural industry experts called for increased imports of alternative grains such as barley, sorghum, cassava powder, and DDGs to alleviate pressure on the TRQs for corn, rice, and wheat. However, industry contacts maintain the prices will continue to be the driving factor in which grains are fed or imported.

**Chart 2. China: Feed Grain Imports by Commodity by Marketing Year**



## Major Food Grains

### Wheat

Wheat **production** in MY 2021/22 is adjusted to 136.9 MMT, up by 0.8 percent or 2.7 MMT from last year owing to both higher area and yield. Henan, the top wheat producing province, stated in its 2021 annual wheat quality report that its wheat has a high-test weight and low moisture content but higher broken kernel rate than in normal years. MY 2022/23 winter wheat planting was delayed due to flooding but is not expected to affect production. NCP provincial governments distributed subsidies to encourage farmers to plant wheat after November 14 in order to meet the central government's requirement that local wheat planting area remain stable and no less than last year.

Wheat **imports** are estimated at 8.5 MMT in MY 2021/22, lower than USDA's estimate due to high international prices. Chinese buyers reportedly have booked between six and ten vessels, or up to 600,000 MT of French wheat, for shipment from January to March 2022. The latest sales would bring cumulative exports of French wheat to China in MY 2021/22 to 2 MMT. These purchases of French wheat are expected to be used mainly for feed. In addition, China is believed to have made large purchases of wheat from Australia, which trade sources indicated could be as much as 4 MMT.

Wheat **feed consumption** for MY 2021/22 is estimated at 35 MMT, 1 MMT lower than USDA's estimates due to reduced feed use as prices of other grains decline.

**FSI consumption** is reduced by 0.5 MMT, as flour mills saw profits plummet with strong wheat prices. In the fourth quarter of 2021, national wheat prices averaged \$441 (RMB 2,823) per ton, 14 percent higher than last year. January-November 2021 prices averaged \$403 (RMB 2,576) per ton, up by 6.84

percent yoy. Strong wheat demand as a corn substitute, NCP post-harvest flood damage, delayed planting, and rising international commodity prices are all believed to have contributed to the rise in prices. Some feed mills in the south report mixing as much as 20-30 percent of wheat in their feed rations in recent months, mainly due to a lack of adequate quality corn.

Domestic Minimum Support Price (MSP) wheat auctions were suspended between October 2021 and through at least early January 2022. The last auction before suspension was held on October 20 and 88.5 percent of the 1 MMT of wheat on offer was sold with an average price of \$370 (RMB 2,366) per ton. Two thirds of this wheat was “suitable for reserve” (I.e., vomitoxin levels below 1000) and the remaining wheat classified as “slightly not suitable for reserve” (I.e., the vomitoxin and broken kernel rates exceeded acceptable standards). Resumed auctions saw only 500,000 MT of wheat offered, but 100 percent of the total offer put up for auction was sold for milling. Industry members believe China’s wheat reserve is adequate and the auctions are only being offered to bring stability to the market.

Wheat **ending stocks** for MY 2021/22 are estimated at 140.7 MMT. On October 14, NDRC announced it was setting the 2022 MSP for wheat at \$359 (RMB 2,300) per ton, up from \$353 (RMB 2,260) per ton in 2021. Industry sources estimate there is approximately 50 MMT MSP wheat in the temporary state reserves.

In November, the PRC’s Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) urged citizens to stock up on essentials and keep stores of food for the winter. The National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration (NFSRA) then released statements reassuring the public that the country’s grain reserves were at adequate and historically high levels. Of note, MARA stated the two crucial food grains, wheat and rice, accounted for more than 70 percent of the total reserve. MARA’s public messaging stated that after successive bumper harvests, wheat inventories have continued increasing and that China has enough wheat in stocks to meet consumption demand for 18 months. MARA emphasized that there are not only central and local government reserves, MSP reserves, and other policy inventories, but also a considerable scale of private sector commercial inventories, as well as many urban and rural residents’ food stocks. According to industry sources, commercial inventories have increased significantly, with both wheat and rice inventories up by more than 50 percent yoy.

## **Rice**

Milled rice **production** in MY 2021/22 is adjusted to 149 MMT, up by 0.5 percent or 0.7 MMT from last year owing to higher yields. NFSRA carried out a quality-based survey on Japonica rice in six provinces and reported that the Japonica rice quality in the six major production provinces (Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Anhui and Ningxia) which account for 90 percent of China’s total output, are better than last year. The survey reported that Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, and Anhui’s Japonica rice quality are the best they have been in the past three years.

The MY 2021/22 rice **consumption** estimate is 1 MMT lower than the estimate of MY 2020/21 consumption at 155 MMT as rice substitutions for corn in feed use are expected to reduce from the previous year’s high. Special session brown rice auctions for feed mills have ended and traders are still in the process of executing the auction contract from last auctions in summer 2021. Domestic rice prices continue to drop with low demand and record low-price imported rice. Most rice mills are still digesting their stocks. As early indica rice output increased by 2.7 percent and mid-to-late indica rice received

bumper harvest again, mills have low intention to purchase new crop rice now. In the fourth quarter of 2021, domestic late indica rice prices dropped 0.5% yoy and japonica rice prices dropped by 7.5 percent yoy. Even so, international rice prices maintain a significant price advantage over domestic rice.

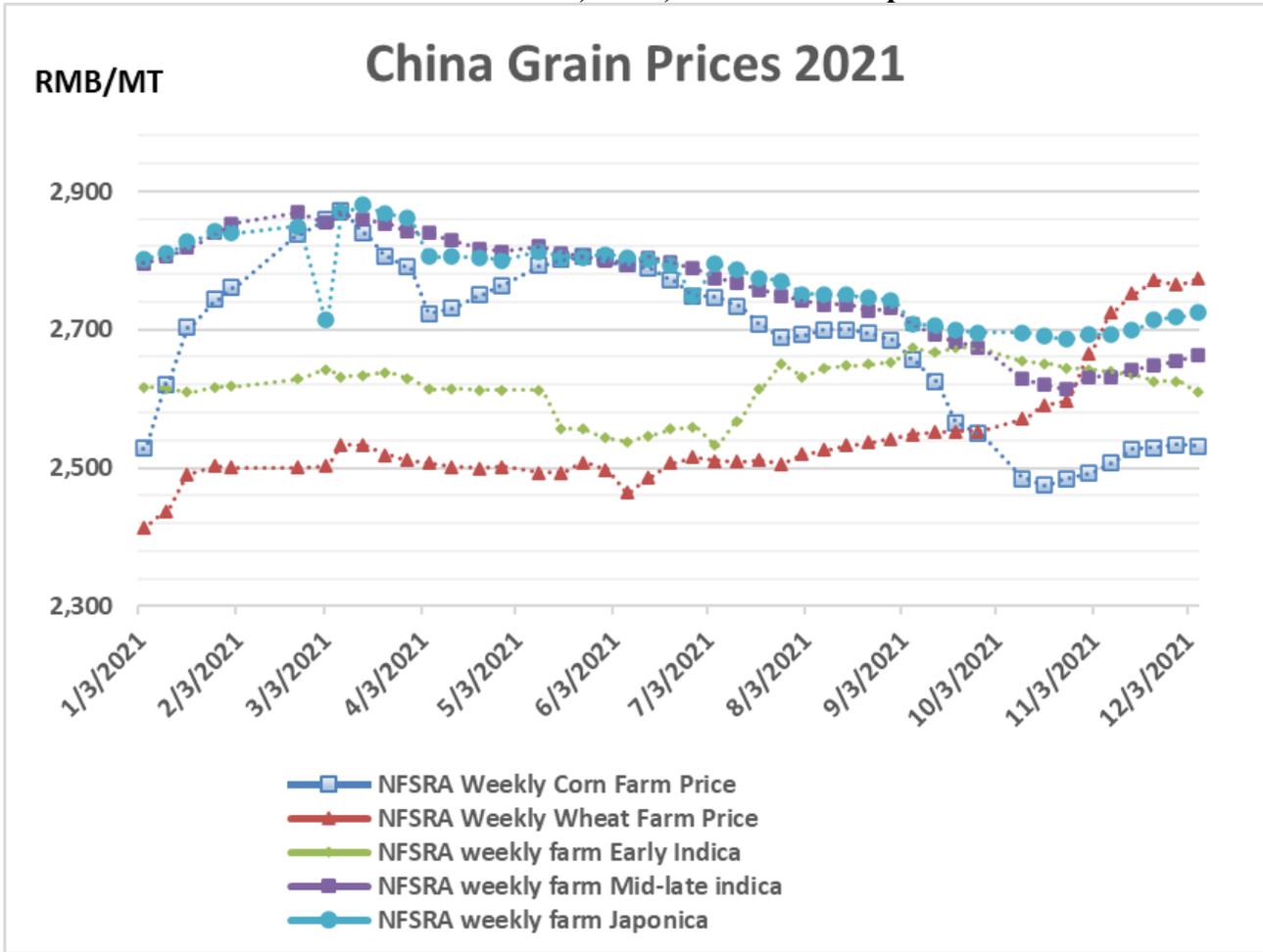
Post's rice **import** estimate for MY 2021/22 is 4.5 MMT. From January to November 2021, China imported 2.3 MMT of broken rice, up by 189 percent yoy. The country imported 1 MMT of Indian-origin rice in the first eleven months, compared with 3,878 MT the same time in 2020. China's imports of Pakistani rice almost tripled in the first eleven months, as China approved new Pakistani rice exporters, relaxed its import restrictions on Pakistani rice and provided more of the quota to Pakistan. Some traders attribute this to China's will to boost the bilateral relationship. China and Cambodia signed a trade agreement in November, enabling Cambodia to export 400,000 MT of milled rice to China under a new quota. The agreement is to be in place for 18 months.

Many traders reported that they did not apply for TRQ to import broken rice since the tariff rate from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries tariff rates are only 5 percent and the Most Favored Nation (MFN) rate is 10 percent for broken rice. Pakistan has almost no additional broken rice to supply to China from March to October. There are currently transportation problems from Burma to China via Yunnan's Ruili due to strict Covid-19 control measures at the border. As such, the restrictions have made India the only supplier that can export large amounts of broken rice to China, for feed use for the remainder of MY 2021/22. But with a 10 percent tariff, the landed price for Indian rice comes out to \$423 (2,686 RMB) per ton, much higher than U.S. sorghum, or barley.

The rice **export** estimate for MY 2021/22 remains similar to last year at 2.1 MMT. The top four commercial markets for Chinese rice exports in 2021 were once again Egypt, South Korea, Sierra Leone, and Cameroon. Papua New Guinea overtook Niger as the fifth largest market with China exporting 148,293 MT to Papua New Guinea in 2021.

In addition, in the fourth quarter of 2021, China donated 4,416 MT of rice as emergency food assistance to the flood-affected states in South Sudan and 945 MT of rice as relief food to drought-hit Kenyans. China promised to continue donating rice to the East African country to assist in humanitarian aid.

Chart 3. China: Wheat, Corn, Rice Price Comparisons



Source: NFSRA

## Production, Supply, and Distribution Tables

Corn	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Year Begins						
China						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	41280	41280	41264	41264	43324	43324
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	210179	210179	200526	200526	205704	212704
Production (1000 MT)	260779	260779	260670	260670	272552	272552
MY Imports (1000 MT)	7580	7580	29512	29512	26000	20000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	7580	7580	29512	29512	26000	20000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	3139	3139	20863	20863	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	478538	478538	490708	490708	504256	505256
MY Exports (1000 MT)	12	12	4	4	20	20
TY Exports (1000 MT)	12	12	4	4	20	20
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	193000	193000	203000	196000	214000	211000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	85000	85000	82000	82000	80000	80000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	278000	278000	285000	278000	294000	291000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	200526	200526	205704	212704	210236	214236
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	478538	478538	490708	490708	504256	505256
Yield (MT/HA)	6.3173	6.3173	6.3171	6.3171	6.291	6.291

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022

Sorghum	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Year Begins						
China						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	640	640	635	635	630	630
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	17	17	34	34	269	269
Production (1000 MT)	3137	3137	2970	2970	3000	3000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3709	3709	8669	8669	10300	10000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3709	3709	8669	8669	10300	10000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	4012	4012	6511	6511	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6863	6863	11673	11673	13569	13269
MY Exports (1000 MT)	29	29	4	4	30	30
TY Exports (1000 MT)	29	29	4	4	30	30
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	4200	4200	8700	8700	10300	10000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	2600	2600	2700	2700	3000	3100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	6800	6800	11400	11400	13300	13100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	34	34	269	269	239	139
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6863	6863	11673	11673	13569	13269
Yield (MT/HA)	4.9016	4.9016	4.6772	4.6772	4.7619	4.7619

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Sorghum begins in October for all countries. TY 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022

Barley Market Year Begins China	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	511	511	509	509	510	510
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	309	309	289	289	1374	1374
Production (1000 MT)	2011	2011	2036	2036	2000	2000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5969	5969	12049	12049	10100	10100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	5969	5969	12049	12049	10100	10100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8289	8289	14374	14374	13474	13474
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	4000	4000	8700	8700	8700	8700
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	4000	4000	4300	4300	4300	4400
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	8000	8000	13000	13000	13000	13100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	289	289	1374	1374	474	374
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8289	8289	14374	14374	13474	13474
Yield (MT/HA)	3.9354	3.9354	4	4	3.9216	3.9216
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022						

Wheat Market Year Begins China	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	23728	23728	23380	23380	23568	23568
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	138088	138088	150015	150015	144120	144120
Production (1000 MT)	133600	133600	134250	134250	136946	136946
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5376	5376	10618	10618	9500	8500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	5376	5376	10618	10618	9500	8500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	762	762	3367	3367	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	277064	277064	294883	294883	290566	289066
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1049	1049	763	763	900	900
TY Exports (1000 MT)	1049	1049	763	763	900	900
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	19000	19000	40000	40000	36000	35000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	107000	107000	110000	110000	112500	112500
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	126000	126000	150000	150000	148500	147500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	150015	150015	144120	144120	141166	140666
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	277064	277064	294883	294883	290566	289066
Yield (MT/HA)	5.6305	5.6305	5.7421	5.7421	5.8107	5.8107
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2021/2022 = July 2021 - June 2022						

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins China	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	29690	29690	30076	30076	29921	30200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	115000	115000	116500	116500	116500	112078
Milled Production (1000 MT)	146730	146730	148300	148300	148990	148990
Rough Production (1000 MT)	209614	209614	211857	211857	212843	212843
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2600	2600	4500	4500	4600	4500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3200	3200	4750	4750	4924	4924
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	264330	264330	269300	269300	270090	265568
MY Exports (1000 MT)	2600	2600	2222	2222	2200	2100
TY Exports (1000 MT)	2265	2265	2350	2350	2448	2448
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	145230	145230	150578	155000	154890	154000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	116500	116500	116500	112078	113000	109468
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	264330	264330	269300	269300	270090	265568
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	7.0601	7.0601	7.0441	7.0441	7.1135	7.0478

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2021/2022 = January 2022 - December 2022

## Attachments:

No Attachments